

MOO

Of slaughter'd foes, whom first to death they sent,
The trophies of their strength, a bloody monument. *Dryd.*
With thee on Raphael's monument I mourn.
Or wait inspiring dreams at Maro's urn. *Pope's Miscel.*
MONUMENTAL. *adj.* [from monument.] Memorial; preserving memory.

When the sun begins to fling
His flaming beams, me, goddess, bring
To arch'd walks of twilight groves,
And shadows brown that Sylvan loves,
Of pine or monumental oak. *Milton.*

The destruction of the earth was the most monumental proof that could have been given to all the succeeding ages of mankind. *Woodward's Nat. Hist. p. ii.*

The polish'd pillar different sculptures grace,
A work outlasting monumental brais. *Pope.*

2. Raised in honour of the dead; belonging to a tomb.
Like rusty mail in monumental mockery. *Shakespeare.*

To have done, is to hang quite out of fashion,
And smooth as monumental alabaster. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

Therefore if he needs must go,
And the fates will have it so,
Softly may he be posset
Of his monumental rest. *Craheau.*

MOOD. *n. f.* [mode, Fr. *modus*, Latin.]

1. The form of an argument.
Mood is the regular determination of propositions according to their quantity and quality, i. e. their universal or particular affirmation or negation. *Watts's Logic.*

Aristotle reduced our loose reasonings to certain rules, and made them conclude in mode and figure. *Baker on Learning.*

2. Style of music.

They move
In perfect phalanx, to the Dorian mood
Of flutes, and soft recorders. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*

Harsh, and of dissonant mood from his complaint. *Milton.*

3. The change the verb undergoes in some languages, as the Greek, Latin, and French, to signify various intentions of the mind, is called mood. *Clarke's Lat. Grammar.*

4. [From *mod*, Gothic; *moos*, Saxon; *moed*, Dutch; and generally in all Teutonic dialects.] Temper of mind; state of mind as affected by any passion; disposition.

The trembling ghosts, with sad amazed mood,
Chattering their iron teeth, and staring wide
With stony eyes. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

The kingly beast upon her gazing stood,
With pity calm'd, down fell his angry mood. *Fairy Qy.*

Albeit unused to the melting mood,
Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

Florida changed to ruth her warlike mood,
Few silver drops her vermil cheeks depart. *Fairfax.*

Solyman, in a melancholy mood, walked up and down in his tent a great part of the night. *Knelles.*

She was in fittest mood
For cutting corns, or letting blood. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

These two kids 't appease his angry mood
I bear, of which the furies give him mood. *Dryden.*

He now profuse of tears,
In suppliant mood fell prostrate at our feet. *Addison.*

5. Anger; rage; heat of mind. *Mod*, in Gothic, signifies habitual temper.

That which we move for our better instruction's sake, turneth into anger and choler in them; yet in their mood they cast forth somewhat wherewith, under pain of greater displeasure, we must rest contented. *Hooker, b. v.*

MOODY. *adj.* [from mood.]

1. Angry; out of humour.
How now, moody?

What is't thou canst demand?
Chide him rev'rendly, *Shakespeare. Tempest.*

When you perceive his blood inclin'd to mirth;
But being moody, give him line and scope,
'Till that his passions, like a whale on ground,
Confound themselves with working. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

Every peevish, moody malecontent
Shall set the fenceless rabble in an uproar?
Shall let the fenceless rabble in an uproar?
Give me some musick; musick, moody food
Of us that trade in love. *Shakespeare. Antony and Cleopatra.*

MOON. *n. f.* [from *moen*; *mena*, Gothic; *mena*, Saxon; *mana*, Islandick; *maane*, Danish; *maen*, German; *maen*, Dutch.]

1. The changing luminary of the night, called by poets Cynthia or Phoebe.

The moon shines bright: 'twas such a night as this,
When the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees,
And they did make no noise. *Shakespeare.*

O sweet not by the moon, th' inconstant moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb,
Left that thy love prove likewise variable. *Shakespeare.*

Diana hath her name from moisten, which is the property of the moon, being by nature cold and moist, and is assigned to be a goddess huntress. *Pechen.*

Ye moon and stars bear witness to the truth! *Dryden.*

2. A month.

3. [In fortification.] It is used in composition to denote a figure resembling a crescent; as, a half moon.

MOON-BEAM. *n. f.* [from *moon* and *beam*.] Rays of lunar light.

The division and quivering, which please so much in music, have an agreement with the glittering of light, as the moon-beams playing upon a wave. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

On the water the moon-beams played, and made it appear like floating quicksilver. *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.*

MOON-CALF. *n. f.* [from *moon* and *calf*.]

1. A monster; a false conception: supposed perhaps anciently to be produced by the influence of the moon.

How can't thou be the siege of this moon-calf? *Shakespeare.*

2. A dolt; a stupid fellow.

The potion works not on the part design'd,
But turns his brain, and stupifies his mind;
The fotted moon-calf gapes. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

MOON-EYED. *adj.* [from *moon* and *eye*.]

1. Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon.

Dim eyed, purblind. *Ans.*

MOONFERN. *n. f.* A plant. *Ans.*

MOON-FISH. *n. f.*

Moon-fish is so called, because the tail fin is shaped like a half moon, by which, and his odd trusted shape, he is sufficiently distinguished. *Grew's Physic.*

MOONLESS. *adj.* [from *moon*.] Not enlightened by the moon.

Afflicted by a friend, one moonless night,
This Palamon from prison took his flight. *Dryden.*

MOONLIGHT. *n. f.* [from *moon* and *light*.] The light afforded by the moon.

Their bishop and his clergy, being departed from them by moonlight, to choose in his room any other bishop, had been altogether impossible. *Hooker.*

Thou hast by moonlight at her window sung,
With feigning voice, verses of feigning love. *Shakespeare.*

MOONLIGHT. *adj.* [from *moon*.] Illuminated by the moon.

And see our moonlight revels, go with us. *Shakespeare.*

What beck'ning ghost along the moonlight shade
Invites my steps, and points to yonder glade? *Pope.*

MOON-SEED. *n. f.* [from *moon* and *seed*, Latin.]

The moon-seed hath a rofaceous flower, consisting of several small leaves, which are placed round the embryo in a circular order: the point, which is divided into three parts at the top, afterward becomes the fruit or berry, in which is included one flat seed, which is, when ripe, hollowed like the appearance of the moon. *Miller.*

MOONSHINE. *n. f.* [from *moon* and *shine*.]

1. The lustre of the moon.

Pinch him, and burn him, and turn him about,
Till candles, and starlight, and moonshine be out. *Shakespeare.*

2. [In burlesque.] A month.

I am some twelve or fourteen moonshines
Lag of a brother. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

MOONSHINE. *adj.* [from *moon* and *shine*.] Illuminated by the moon.

MOONSHINY. *adj.* [from *moon* and *shine*.] Both seem a popular corruption of moonshining.

Fairies, black, grey, green, and white,
You moonshine revellers, and shades of night. *Shakespeare.*

Althought it was a fair moonshine night, the enemy thought not fit to assault them. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

I went to see them in a moonshine night. *Addison.*

MOONSTONE. *n. f.* A kind of stone. *Ans.*

MOONSTRUCK. *adj.* [from *moon* and *struck*.] Lunatick; affected by the moon.

Demoniack phrensy, mooping melancholy,
And moonstruck madness. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*

MOON-TREFOIL. *n. f.* [from *moon* and *trefoil*, Latin.] A plant.

The moon-trefoil hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whole empalement arises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a plain orbiculated fruit, shaped like an half moon. *Miller.*

MOONWORT. *n. f.* [from *moon* and *wort*.] Stationflower; honesty.

The flower of the moonwort consists of four leaves in form of a cross; the ovary which arises in the centre of the flower becomes a compressed perfectly-smooth fruit, divided into two cells, and filled with seeds. *Miller.*

MOONY. *adj.* [from *moon*.] Lunated; having a crescent like the standard resembling the moon.

Encountering fierce
The Solyman sultan, he o'erthrew
His moony troops, returning bravely smeard
With Paim blood. *Phlegm.*

The Soldan galls th' Illyrian coast;
But soon the miscreant moony host
Before the victor-cross shall fly. *Fenton.*

MOOR. *n. f.* [from *moer*, Dutch; *moeder*, Teutonic; clay.]

1. A marsh; a fen; a bog; a tract of low and watry grounds. *White.*

MOO

While in her girlish age she kept sheep on the moor, it chanced that a London merchant passing by saw her, and liked her, begged her of her poor parents, and carried her to his home. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

In the great level near Thorney, several trees of oak and fir stand in firm earth below the moor. *Hale.*

Let the marsh of Eltham Bruges tell,
What colour were their waters that same day,
And all the moor 'twixt Elverham and Dell. *Fairy Qy.*

2. [From *moor*, Latin.] A negro; a black-moor.

I shall answer that better than you can the getting up of the negro's belly; the moor is with child by you. *Shakespeare.*

TO MOOR. *v. a.* [from *moer*, French.] To fasten by anchors or otherwise.

Three more fierce Eurus in his angry mood
Dash'd on the shallows of the moving sand,
And in mid ocean left them moor'd at hand. *Dryden.*

TO MOOR. *v. n.* To be fixed; to be stationed.

Aeneas gain'd Cajeta's bay:

At length on oozy ground his gallies moor;
Their heads are turn'd to sea, their stems to shore. *Dryd.*

My vessel, driv'n by a strong gust of wind,
Moor'd in a Chian creek. *Addison's Ovid.*

He visited the top of Taurus and the famous Ararat, where Noah's ark first moor'd. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

TO BLOW A MOOR. [at the fall of a deer, corrupted from a moor, French.] To found the horn in triumph, and call in the whole company of hunters. *Ans.*

MOORCOCK. *n. f.* [from *moor* and *cock*.] The male of the moorhen.

MOORHEN. *n. f.* [from *moor* and *hen*.] A fowl that feeds in the fens, without web feet.

Water fowls, as sea-gulls and moorhens, when they flock and fly together from the sea towards the shores, foreflew rain and wind. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 823.*

MOORISH. *n. f.* [from *moor*.] Fenny; marshy; watry.

In the great level near Thorney, several oaks and firs have lain there till covered by the inundation of the fresh and salt waters, and moorish earth exaggerated upon them. *Hale.*

Along the moorish fens

Sighs the sad genius of the coming storm. *Thomson.*

MOORLAND. *n. f.* [from *moor* and *land*.] Marsh; fen; watry ground.

In the fourth part of Staffordshire they go to the north for feed corn, and they of the north to the south, except in the moorlands. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Or like a bridge that joins a marsh
To moorlands of a different parish. *Swift.*

MOORSTONE. *n. f.* A species of granite.

The third stratum is of great rocks of moorstone and sandy earth. *Woodward on Fossils.*

MOORY. *adj.* [from *moor*.] Marshy; fenny; watry.

The dust the fields and pastures cover
As when thick mists arise from moory vales. *Fairfax.*

In Essex, moory-land is thought the most proper. *Mortimer.*

MOOSE. *n. f.* The large American deer; the biggest of the species of deer.

TO MOOR. *v. a.* [from *moor*, moor, genos, meeting together, Saxon, or perhaps, as it is a law term, from *moor*, French.] To plead a mock cause; to state a point of law by way of exercise, as was commonly done in the inns of court at appointed times.

MOOR CASE ON POINT. A point or case unsettled and disputable, such as may properly afford a topic of disputation.

In this most case your judgment to refuse,
Is present death. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Would you not think him crack'd, who would require another to make an argument on a moot point, who understands nothing of our laws?

Let us drop both our pretences; for I believe it is a moot point, whether I am more likely to make a master Bull, or you a master Strat. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

MOOTED. *adj.* Plucked up by the root. *Ans.*

MOOTER. *n. f.* [from *moor*.] A disputer of moot points.

MOOR. *n. f.* [from *moor*, Welsh; *mapa*, Latin.]

1. Pieces of cloth, or locks of wool, fixed to a long handle, with which maids clean the floors.

Such is that sprinkling which some careless queen
Flirts on you from her mop, but not so clean.
You fly, invoke the gods; then turning, stop
To rail; the singing still whirls on her mop. *Swift.*

2. [Perhaps corrupted from *muck*.] A wry mouth made in contempt.

Each one, tripping on his toe,
Will be here with mop and mow. *Shakespeare. Tempest.*

TO MOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with a mop.

TO MOR. *v. n.* [from *muck*.] To make wry mouths in contempt.

Five fiends have been in poor Tom at once; of lust, as Obdient; Hobbi'dness, prince of dumbbells; Mahu, of stealing; Mohu, of murder; and Flibbertigibbet, of mapping and moving, who since possesses chamber-maids. *Shakespeare.*

An ass fell a moping and braying at a lion. *L'Estrange.*

TO MOPE. *v. n.* [Of this word I cannot find a probable etymology.]

MOP

While in her girlish age she kept sheep on the moor, it chanced that a London merchant passing by saw her, and liked her, begged her of her poor parents, and carried her to his home. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

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TO MOPE.